WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

Sub A1

1. A phase-change type optical information recording medium comprising:

a transparent substrate; a first protective layer on said substrate; a recording layer on said first protective layer; a second protective layer on said recording layer; and a reflective layer on said second protective layer,

wherein assuming that a minimum recording linear velocity to be V_1, a maximum recording linear velocity to be V_2, and a degree of modulation at the time of reading out information to be $I(V)$, then a value of $I(V_2)/I(V_1)$ is within a range from 1 to 1.2.

2. The phase-change type optical information recording medium according to claim 1, wherein a ratio between the maximum recording linear velocity V_2 and the minimum recording linear velocity V_1 is $V_2/V_1 \geq 2.5$.

3. The phase-change type optical information recording medium according to claim 1, wherein the minimum recording linear velocity V_1 is 4.8 m/s or more.

4. The phase-change type optical information recording medium according to claim 3, wherein the maximum recording linear velocity V_2 is 12.0 m/s or more.

5. The phase-change type optical information recording medium according to claim 1, wherein said recording layer contains AgInSbTe as a main component.

6. The phase-change type optical information recording medium according to claim 1, wherein said recording layer contains AgInSbTe as a main component with nitrogen added thereto.

7. The phase-change type optical information recording medium according to claim 1, wherein a thickness of said recording layer is in a range from 13 nm to 23 nm.

8. A phase-change type optical information recording medium comprising at least one recording layer which records information based on crystalline-to-crystalline or crystalline-to-amorphous transition,

said phase-change type optical information recording medium being rotated around a center of rotation when recording information in or reading information from said recording layer,

wherein when the minimum and maximum linear velocities of rotation are respectively V_1 and V_2, then a value of a degree of modulation corresponding to the maximum linear velocity $I(V_2)$ divided by a degree of modulation

corresponding to the maximum linear velocity $I(V_1)$ is between 1 and 1.2.